# THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The Republican Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in Philadelphia.

The Most Imposing Demonstration Ever Witnessed in the Quaker City.

Philadelphis has covered herself with glory. She has given a magnificent reception to an army of Boys in Blue who came to demonstrate in her streets heir particular attachment to the candidate for nt of the republican party. She has receive a with all the honors of a great and loyal city, ed her stores and marts of business, suspended or gave them freely to the breeze and, in fact, orted herself after a manner unusually gay, ng and ranged themselves along a line extendone-half of the vast mass of spectators was acter found pre-eminence on this ocequally unanimous in the expression of their use and devotion. Philadelphia is almost ly divided between the two great parties; but men of either are, it is at least honorable to pre-me, no less devoted one than the other to the flag

the projections of every public building swarmed with a holiday multitude. Except on one or two ocons during the war no such immense outpouring been witnessed. The enthusiasm was genuine ande at the sight of the old battle-scarred and warworn flags, borne along by many veteran bands, and my days of the late struggle, when the remnants to tell the proud tale of heroic valor and endurance in the cause of Union and liberty.

Shortly before nine o'clock thick columns were sen advancing towards Eroad street, from where ous all the entrances to it were entirely cut off svoked continued rounds of approbation. North Broad street was a perfect sea of people. There was not an available inch of ground that was not occupied, and many suffered the inconveniences of a good crush to be spectators. They were in windows and on the ground, on roofs and upon rails, holding just sufficiently to save them from a tumble down. 'I add the objects of the repeated cheers only returned from war they could not have been more warmly greeted, a fact that shows that their services are still fresh in the hearts of their countrymen. A universal smile appeared to spread itself on every face, and as if in consonance with the brilliant sun, which shot forth dazzling rays upon the scene. The multitude, by look and voice, approved this proceeding. Each minute brought a fresh arrival and up went a vocilerous shout which the "boys" invariably acknowledged. And while North Broad street at this stage could not contain more

rival and up went a vocilerous shout which the "boys" invariably acknowiedged. And while North Broad street at this stage could not contain more human beings the crowds closed up and Spring Garden, Twelfth street, began to fill rapidly. But to any one having read the last returns of the census it would seem that the entire population of Philadelphia had congregated in Chestinat street, the rising Broadway of the city. Time new swiftly and the men were forming in the order of procession, so that those intending to have a view hastened to different favorable portions of the route in order to gratify themselves and realize the bright anticipations which they had formed of a brilliant display.

Was one of the principal features of the day. Never on any previous occasion did such a quantity of gay and tasteful bunting ripple in the gentle breeze of the Quaker City. The effect was exceedingly pleasing and picturesque, and lent an amount of festivity to the occasion which otherwise would have been cabent. Chestnut street was a remarkable scene. Scarcely a house from end to end but had a flag, while many displayed half a dozen. Banners were suspended across the street and here and there appropriate moticos, emblems and other festal articles greeted the upturned gaze. Nearly all the public buildings in the city, commercial houses and institutions hoisted flags in honor of the occasion. A regular flag mania prevailed, Not alone did every sympathizing house fling forth its Stars and Stripes, but the horses, conveyances and every prominent object was decorated with some emblem appropriate to the occasion. In the principal theroughiares the flags were costly and beautiful, while the banners were gotten up with taste and judgment. In nearly every window there was something exhibited commemorative of the creat, and, indeed, scarcely anything else was thought of during the entire day and night. Where all the flags came from, how all the banners were fund to the breeze in such a space of time, or how the city was so quickly orn

necessary to dilate upon. Suffice it to say that the manner in which Philadelphia was androned this morning was worthy of any pageant that has ever been held.

INDEPENDENCE RALL.

The front of this memorable temple of liberty, which looked gay and youing again, was literally swarming with visitors of all classes, ages and conditions, from the hoary patriarch to the rising aprouts of Young America. The steeps were linguasable, and not a lew were reminded of the multitude who in 1776 surrounded the building, earnestly awaiting the result of the great deliberations which took place within its hallowed walls. Strangers from all parts were there this morning, and few missed the opportunity of ascending the tower from which the great beil of liberty pealed forth its welcome notes. Besides this a little, though splendid, art gallery in the left of the building was crammed to excess, for the portraits of the great fathers were exhibited and reverently and admiringly beheld. There was the chair in which Hancock sat when he signed the Declaration of Independence, and there, too, was the old desk upon which he leaned. Other relics of freedom were displayed, and, it is needless to say, awakened many a pleasing and grateful recollection in the minds of those who witnessed them. The crowd momentarily increased, the tower was crammed, the public rooms completely filled, while outside a mass of human beings were closely packed together. High in air floated the stars and stripes, and the old Hall of Independence, saned to every lover of his country, was a treasured gem to gaze upon as a great and imposing item in the proceedings. The procession was to pass by it, and few available spots to witness it were left unoccupied by the eager crowd, as if that was the most appropriate standing ground from which to view the di-play.

THE CUSTON HOUSE

afforded an excellent standpoint to the crowds who assembled on its spacious steps long before the bells chimed nine o'clock. It was truly a pretty and picturesque sight considering that mo

ALONG THE DELAWARE RIVER.

Gen. Gideon Clark, Col. S. R. W. Mitch

Owen, Commander.
in Carriages.
Major Sam'i M. Wetherill.
Major Wm. B. Runkel.
Gen. Chas. M. Prevost.
Gen. T. G. Morehead.
Gen. Horalio G. Sickel.
Col. Peter sides.
Gen. Robt. L. Bodine.
Major John Lockhart.
Col. Jas. W. Latta.
Gen. J. W. C. Baxter.
Capt. G. W. Bratton.
Gen. E. M. Gregory.
Dr. Philip Leidy.
Dr. Martin Rizer.
Capt. G. W. Bratton.
Capt. Henry Connor.
Col. John G. Kelley.
Lieut. John Laird.
Capt. Harry Potter.

Captain Martin.

First Division—General Turner G. Morehead, Commander.

This division was composed of the Philadelphia Boys in Blue.

Company B., First Division—Blue coats and pants.

Company B., Lieutenant Harmon—Thirty-five men.

Company B., Captain W. D. Connolly—Thirty-two men.

Company B., Captain Harry Francis—Sixty men.

Company E—Seventy-five men.

Company G. Colonel Haines—Fifty-five men.

Company G. Colonel Haines—Fifty-five men.

Company K—Captain Dunkle.

Twenty-sixti Ward Campaign Club, coats and pants, 500 men.

Twentieth Ward Boys in Blue, 300 men, carrying a portion of a rebel flag downwards.

Firstoners of war.

The men composing this division were received with great cheering. They appeared much bronzed and had evidently seen service in the true sense of the word.

Battalion of 200 men, with brigade flag carried

and had evidently seen service in the true state.

the word.

Battailon of 200 men, with brigade flag carried through the war.

Seventh Ward Boys in Blue—Colonel Senix.

Drum corps.

Fifteenth Ward Boys in Blue—Colonel Glen; 375

Drum corps,
Fifteenth Ward Boys in Blue—Colonel Glen; 375
men.
Twenty-first Ward.
Band.
Colonel Glnes in command—100 men.
In order to give an idea of the scenes which these
men had gone through in the rebellion they carried a tattered knapsack.
Coshouocken Boys in Blue.
Captain Herron—sixty-eight men.
Righteenth Ward.
Major G. W. Kerr.
Liberty Drum Corps.
Turned out in large numbers,
Twenty-second Ward Boys in Blue. Captain H.
Oscar Roberts, 225 men, accompanied by
the Germantown Cornet Band.
Sixth Ward Boys in Blue, Colonel Kelleney, 500 men.
Fitzpatrick's Band.
Nineteenth Ward Boys in Blue, Major A. W. SulliBoys in Blue, from Pottaville, Colonel R. B. Beache,
Good Tanners, of Pottaville.
Carbon County Delegation, forty men.
West Chester Boys in Blue, Colonel Hawley, 300
men.
Sigel Guard, of York, Pa., Captain R. C. Mowry.
Band.
Wilkesbarre Tanners, 500 men, in command of Colonel Hoyt. Band.
Harrisburg Boys in Blue, Captain A. D. Rockafeller,
seventy-five men. Band.
Alleghany County Boys in Blue turned out 600 men.
They were accompanied by the German Turner Band.
Pittaburg Tanner Club—150 men; Colonel Browne.
Reading Boys in Blue.
Band.
They presented a fine appearance.
Andersonville Prisoners.

Reading Boys in Bine.

Reading Boys in Bine.

Band—

They presented a fine appearance.

Andersonville Prisoners,

Three hundred in number.

Boys in Bine, of Easton,

Ill men.

Ill men.

Ill men.

Drum Corps—

A fine looking set of men.

Boys in Bine, of Allentown.

Drum Corps—

Irelaware county Boys in Bine,

300 men.

Colonel W. C. Gray,

They were accompanied by a fine band.

The Third division was composed of New York delegations, and numbered about 5,000 men. These men were cheered by all who gazed upon them—they were a fine looking set of men.

The Glaziers of Newburg turned out about eighty-five men—they wore red shirts.

New York City Clube turned out about 2,500 men.

The Horokin Division was composed of soo and odd men, and were in command of Major Jakes.

Wilmington (Del.) Boys in Blue, 500 men.

National Band of Philadelphia,

Colonel Grimshaw in command.

They carried the flag borne by them during the war, and excited the attention of the throng as they

reaps. A banner inscribed "A Few Carpet-bag-res from Massachusetta" was carried in the line. Then followed the ambulances of the Harmony e Company, Good Will Fire Company, Northern serly Engine Company and Kensington Hose mpany and omnibuses containing wounded sol-

diers.

In the line, in carriages, were Governor Geary, ex-Governor Curtin, General A. E. Burnside, General D. R. Sickies, General H. A. Barnum, General J. Kilpatrick, Governor Pierpoint, of Virghina; Governor Fairchilds, General A. Pieasonton, General Crawford and other distinguished gentlemen.

Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, and several major and brigadier generals marched in the line with the men.

### THE EVENING DEMONSTRATIONS.

After supper, at six o'clock, the boys in blue gathered from all quarters and proceeded in separate detachments to the Union League Hall, where all

people continued to concentrate on Chestnut, Chris-tian, Broad, Third and Sixth streets. In the neighborhood of Independence Hall the throng was almost impassable. The weather being delightful all the world and his wife seemed to be out of doors. The number of ladies abroad was something alarming, considering that a panic in such heated political times is the easiest possible thing to provoke. The

vention began forming on Broad street at half-past seven o'clock. They moved across the city in dehood of the Union League Hall, and shortly after nine o'clock began to move forward on their route down Christian street to Third. All the wards in the city, to the number of twenty-six, sent delegations wear-

half-past seven was the hour set down for the commencement of proceedings, an hour before that time
the whole space was completely covered. A more
magnificent sight in the way of public meetings has
seidom been witnessed in this city, taking into consideration all the surrounding circumstances of the
event. The League House was brilliantly illuminated by many sparkling jets, and among the dazzing inscriptions in conspicaous places were
"Grant and Coffax," "Lincoln," "Farragut,"
"Meade," "Geary," and in the centre "Welcome to the Boys in Blue," and some
neatly executed devices. Of the numbers who at-

concentration and imposing in the extreme. A brilliant light shed a lustre for many hundred yards around the orightened faces of the multitude. The largest number congregated around the man stand in front of the Union League House, and though the other stands adjoining the locality was were attended long before the meeting commenced the greatest earness mass exhibited by the crowd, who gave vent to heir receitings in loud cheering for the republican party. As far as the eye could reach upturned faces could be seen in all extremely and an adjoint of the could be seen in all the country turned faces could be seen in all the country turned faces could be seen in all the country turned faces could be seen in all the country turned faces could be seen in all the country turned faces could be seen in all the country turned faces could be seen in all the country turned faces could be coul

candidate. (Cheera.) Since that time some wonderful changes have come to pass among our political friends and enemies. The New York Harald has praised him as a proper candidate for the Presidency—(cheers—and as one true to the principies of the country, the principles of progress and universal liberty. After alluding to Grant in enlogistic terms, characterizing him as a gallant soldier and an able statesman, the speaker denounced the democratic candidate, calling him the personification of the rebellion in New York. He concluded by calling on the multitude to elect General Grant.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SICKLES.

General Sickles then came forward and was enthusiastically cheered. He said:—Again it is my privilege to witness another pageant in Philadelphia—another magnificent ovation of loyalty, another proof to all the world of your hospitality, of your patriotism. Thousands of soldiers of the Union are here upon your invitation to join with you in the yow which you have recorded to-day, and which you have ratified to night, that no honorable effort, no have ratified to night, that no honorable effort, no have ratified to night, that no honorable effort, no have ratified to night, that no honorable effort, no macrifice that a freeman may make, shall be wanting to complete the great victory which the Union party of the country is determined to make in the election of our hero chieftan, Grant, to the Presidency. (Cheers.) The soldiers are here not for any hostile purposes; they mean no malice towards any one. They come with no other thought or sentiment than that of duty. They come to save in peace and at the ballot box what was won on the battle field. (Cheers.) They have met here a cordial and characteristic welcome from the loyal people. They have met here the same kindness, the same appreciation, the same kappicality that you ever have extended to the brave men who have served their country throughout the war of the rebellion; and there is not a soldier in all the Northern and Eastern States who does not look back ern and fastern States who does not look patriotic people of the city of Philaselphia. There is only one exception to this kind welcome, and that is of a characteristic sort. While all your population, even though some may differ in their political views, they have nevertheless refrained with honorable reserve and courtesy from offensive displays. But there is still an exception, wm. Wallace, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania. forgetful of courtesy and regardless of the sacrifices and sufferings of the brave soldiers and sailors of the republic, and who are here to-day, has presumed to throw in their faces an insuit in the suggestion that they come here to defraud the people of Pennsylvania of their just rights at the ballot box. (A voice—"It is a me.") The character, the services, the history of all these brave men are in themselves triumphant refutation of so foul a slander—(cheers)—and I hope the democratic party of Pennsylvania is not so unmindful of what is due to hospitality, so regardless of the appreciation which i know a few of them have for your sacrifices and services. I trust the democratic party of Pennsylvania will find some proper mode itself to stigmatize such an outrage as it deserves. Why is it that you see such feelings of bitterness towards you? Why do they hate you? Is it because you saved the country they would have lost? (Cries of "That's what's the matter.") And here I want to call attention to the admirable bearing of the boys in blue? (A volce—"That's what's the matter.") And here I want to call attention to the admirable bearing of the boys in blue proper some special processory to employ force—there are a million of us steedy and which it would have not remained they make themselves responsible for a breach of public peace. When the time comes—if it ever unhappily coes come again, and when it will be found necessary to employ force—there are a million of us as ready an "willing when summoned by proper admiration to the state." stble; and that under no circumstances should they make themselves responsible for a breach of public peace. When the time comes—if it ever unhapply cose come again, and when it will be found necessary to employ force—there are a million of us as ready and willing when summoned by proper authorities to put down rebellion in the South and revolution in the North—(loud cheers)—as effectively as we put down the armed rebellion in the field. It seems that the democratic party have received very recently a reinforcement. (Cries of "Ealtimore.") There have been two processions to-day in Philadelphia—one, almost countless in numbers, of loval veterans, and a procession of rebel veterans on their way to the station house. (Cheers and laaghter, and shouts of "Keep them there.") While Mr. Wallace was pouring forth his gratiitous insuits, imputing to you dishonest designs, his rebel friends from Ealtimore were endeavoring to promote the very frauds which he had the andacity to impute to you, Now, then, as Grant has established, with the heip of yourselves and your comrades, that the war was a success, that the Union could be preserved and that it is preserved—now Mr. Seymour is up for President and Brair for Vice President, to see if there could be some means by which the law could be overthrown and the recognized loyal governments of the South broken up and rebellion reign in our land. (Cries of "Never, never.") In return for Seymour's services in 1864 General McClellan has been imported from Europe to persuade you that you are to vote for Seymour. The next steamer is to bring another reinforcement in the person of George Francis Train—(laughter)—and after it will not be surprising if a telegram should summon Jeff Davis to take the stump for Seymour. (A voice—"We are going to haug him.") I don't think it worth while to Rang Jeff Davis now; let him go to Tammany Hall. Since treason has been made of took by the endorsement of Tammany Hall and traitors have been made infamous by the reception which was accorded them we way North, must be recognized and sustained as the only sate custodians of power. We have been told that Congress was radical because Congress disregarded and denounced the rebel authorities in the rebel States; and now these gentlemen who took that "conservative" view have turned against us and determined to support Seymour and Blair and agree in denouncing the laws passed by your representatives in Congress as void and unconstitutional. They first tried rebellion and failed, thanks to the murder of Lincoln; now they will resort to revolution of a State to nullify the laws of Congress; next they assert the right of States to secede from the Union. Falling in all these, and put down at the point of the bayonet, they now wish to have the people governed by a dictator. Now if the people affirm the infamous doctrine of their platform, as explained by Blair's letter, that their President may be dictator, it is only sanctioning in effect what is expressed by the rebels, to which, however, the people will never agree. Fancy ye democrats, what would have been the state of your leaders of Thomas Jefferson had undertaken to elect himself to the Presidency by seeking to aid the tories of the Revolution. The speaker here proceeded to review the career of the democratic party and commented severely upon the fact of receiving the rebels as their equals and giving them a controlling voice in the formation of their platform and selection of their cannidates, and concluded by predicting a glorious victory for Grant and Colfax.

Governor Geary, General Slevens, of New Hamnshire, Senator Harian, of lowa, and others addressed the assemblage and were frequently interrupted by the passage of clubs. This was continued until the arrival of the procession, when it passed the assemblage dispersed with cheers for Grant and victory.

Thus has ended the largest and most animated political demonstration ever witnessed in Philadeiphia.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 2—5 P. M.—American securities closed firm. United States five-twenty bonds, 74%; Illinois Central Railway shares, 97; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares, 40%; consols, 94% for both money and the second.

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FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT. Oct. 2.—United States bonds have been excited to-day; quoted at 76% a 76% for the issue of 1862.

PARIS HOURSE.—PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Bourse opened at a decline. Rentes, 69 francs 7 centimes.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool., Oct. 2.—
5 P. M.—The cotton market closed buoyant at the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 10%d, middling Uplands, 10%d, 2000 bales. There was some business in cotton to arrive, sales of middling uplands being made at 10%d, per pound. The total stock of cotton at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 541,000 bales, of which 5,000 are from the United States. The total sales of the week ending last evening were 95,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export and 9,000 on speculation. The stock on hand is estimated at 424,000 bales, including 107,000 American.

STATE OF TRADE.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—The market is firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—The market is firm.

LIVERPOOL BROOTE MARKET.—HAVER, Oct. 2.—Evening.—Cotton is scarce; tree ordinaire, 135f.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—5 P. M.—Common rosin is quoted at 5s. 6d. Spirits turpenting 25s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 2.—5 P. M.—Common rosin is quoted at 5s. 6d. Spirits turpenting 25s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 2.—The petroleum market is fiat.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

three huniver canbe
of Appel
of Captain Ehlers, which left New York September 21,
of Appel
of United
med that
uid be the
o'clock this morning. All well.

prolonged sojourn in Europe was duly chronicled in the course of the past week, was given, as previously announced it would be, last evening by the National McClellan Legion, the members of which turned out by thousands and marched and countermarched past bers surpassed similar gatherings on provious occasions in the same place, the fluttering of banners, the burning of fireworks, the display of long lines of torches and illuminated lanterns and the waving of handkerchiefs by the hands of beauty, while inspiriting strains of music filled the air as the seemingly never ending columns of the legion defiled past the hotel, on the balcony of which, supported by several gentiemen of the Com-mittee of Arrangements, stood the General, somewhat thinner in body and paler in complexion than when he departed for Europe, but with eyes as bright and look as resolute as when on the bloody field of An-tietam he led his soldiers to victory—giving to the public its first and deepest mortal wound.

At an early hour in the evening the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the space immediately in front of it ex-tending from the Worth monument to Twenty-third street, and Fifth avenue and Broadway, and within and half way across the square began to fill up with those who desired to witness the procession of the National McClellan Legion and to participate in

doing homage to the hero of Yorktown. in front of the house was densely packed by an orderly, well dressed and intelligent class of citizens, in front of the house was densely packed by an orderly, well dressed and intelligent class of citizens, while within the splendid structure the hallway, vestibules, galleries and parlors were filled with ladies and gentlemen, many of the former being in full evening dress. At twenty minutes past nine, accompanied by one or two citizens and unostentatiously attired, General McClellan entered the vestibule on the second story and quietly, almost unnoticed, passed through those who were listlessly lounging therein and swaiting his arrival, and entered room number forty, which had been engaged by the reception committee for the night. A few minutes subsequently the Mctropolitan Club, composed of about fifty gentlemen and with badges on the left tapels of their coats, passed the room, the door of which was opened for the occasion, and near which the guest of the evening stood, and repeatedly bowed as they acknowledged his presence, and then slowly moved onward.

At a quarter to ten o'clock several gentlemen, decorated with sashes of a "Solferino" color, surrounded the General and accompanied him to the large parlor immediately behind the balcony. A police officer preceded the procession and succeeded in opening a passage way to one of the windows opening on it, through which he immediately pessed and stood confronting the vast assemblage beneath him, who, with upturned faces, instantly recognizing his, burst into cheers that swelled and roared along the columns like great waves beating in solemn cadences upon a rock-bound coast.

For several seconds these cheers from the throats

columns like great waves beating in solemu cadences upon a rock-bound coast.

For several seconds these cheers from the throats of lusty men—whose hearts beat loyally as they greeted the hero of the old soldiers of the legion and of the vast majority of the people—continued, and then, as the banners waved to and fro, the calcium lights placed near the north and south ends of the square were turned first on the populace and then, for a moment, on the face of him whom they had assembled to honor, while the bands sent forth sonorous notes of welcome. The spectators could not longer contain themselves, but in very joy renewed their roars of welcome—their cheers for the savier of the Union, the organizer of its armies, out of whose discipline came eventual victory.

The welcome given to General McCleilaa must have satisfied him that he yet retains the affections of the people, who have not forgotten his sacrifices in the cause of liberty and unity, and who cannot be persuaded that any soldier should ever have supplanted him in the field or in the hearts of the loyal men of the republic.

General Ward then stood forward and said:—Soldiers and fellow-citizens—I have the pleasure to introduce to you General George B. McCleilan, the great commander of the army of the Potomae. (Cheers).

REMARKS BY GENERAL MCLEILAN.

General McCleilan having acknowledged by fre-

Gheers).

REMARKS BY GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

General McClellan having acknowledged by frequent bows the homage of the people, addressed them in a few words. He said:—

I know, my frends, you will not expect a speech from me to-night. (Cries of "Louder.") I am sure you will be content with the expression of my sincere and hearty thanks for this kind and cordial welcome on my return home—(cheers)—a welcome a thousand times greater than I had a right to expect. I know you will excuse me from making a speech.

The General them bowed and retired a few steps. On a signal from the Marshat the procession then resumed its march, the General standing and receiving the hurrahs and plaudits of the people as they marched past with bands of music and numerous torches.

The procession was hardly half an hour in passing

hearty cheers. The immense gathering joined in cheers, which were kept up, cheer after cheer, for some time.

The General then left the balcony, and was escorted to his room, where he was shut in by those having him in charge from further intrusion for the night. After the disappearance of the General the immense concourse of people quietly dispersed.

PRELIMINARY SCENES AT HRADQUARTERS.

At an early hour a scene of bustling animation and excitement was the National McClellan Legion headquarters at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street. Outside the street was densely crowded, and above the uproarious tumult of many voices thundered cannon, while the incessant shooting of rockets into the regions of the upper air gave a pyrotechnic liveliness to the scene. But if it was compact and noisy outside it was more compact and noisy inside. A surging throng crowded about the headquarters room. The fact was not long in being developed that there was a scarcity of torches, Chinese lanterns and corps flags. It was found that those who came first would not only be first served, but that these who came last would not be served at all. There was some tail swearing among the officers to keep the besiegers patient, and there was some tail swearing among the besiegers at the dilatoriness in dealing out the articles so vociferously in demand. The whole thing was managed as well and expeditiously as could have been done under the circumstances. Pent up frate feelings on either side did not exceed the limit of emphatic expletives. "We are doing the best we can," continually reiterated the officers; and so the clamorers for torchlights and Chinese lanterns and corps flags soon found, and their irascibility gave way to aminability and a pieasing disposition to accept the situation and what was given them. The preliminary chaos resolved itself into substantial order. After an hour or so the supply of the hundred accessories to the forthcoming procession, though by no means coming up to the demand, was exhausted, the crowd inside surged o

ply of the hundred accessories to the forthcoming procession, though by no means coming up to the demand, was exhausted, the crowd inside surged outside and began to form in readiness for the procession.

FORMING INTO LINK.

This was neither an easy nor expeditious undertaking. There was in the outset a good deal of unavoidable confusion. The marshals had their hands full supervising and directing the formation, and both they and their aids were galloping about on their horses with somewhat of the liveliness incident to forming a grand battle line. At length the different organizations were ranged in their respective places and ready to move at a moment's notice. They were formed in Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, with their right resting on Fourth avenue.

THE ROUTE.

This was the one agreed upon at the final session of the managers on Thursday evening, viz.—Down Fourth avenue to Bond street, through Bond street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourth street, through Pourth street to University place, thence to Waverley place, through Royel street to Erionaway, up Broadway to Fourth street, through Fourth street to University place, thence to Waverley place, through Waverley place, thence to Waverley place, through Waverley place, thence to Waverley place, through Waverley place, thence to Waverley place, through the respect to Fifth avenue and up Fifth avenue to Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE PROCESSION.

At half-past eight the procession began to move. Leading it were the carriages containing the Committee of Arrangements. Then came the Chief Marshai, General J. H. Hobart Ward; next the Tenth New York Zonaves in their zonave uniforms, and then Grafulla's Seventh regiment band. In the rear of the band followed the members of the National McClellan Legion, bearing their handsome banner in front, and after them the Sixteenth Ward McClellan Legion. This last organization bore Chinese lanterns inscribed "Seymour and Blair" and "the Union Forever." Next in order came an organization announcing itself through the medium of a

with their moving column. A lack of adogs torches detracted very materially from the brillia of the display. It was further evident that the were not so many in the procession as the manage had proclaimed and, doubtless, anticipated wor turn out. At the largest calculation there were a over ten thousand in the line. Their reception on the coute of march was, however, most enthusiastind windows.

general tribute to the once commander of the grand army of the Potomac.

SCENES IN PRONT OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

The culminating scene of excitement and enthinisms was in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Long before the procession arrived here the street was flied to its utmost capacity. Many came of course to see Little Mac, the hero of the ovational display, and to hear the music of the screnade and the speech he would utter in response. It was certainly a noisy crowd, but the noise was that of hearty and to the procession showed itself they rent the air with cheers for General McClellan; as the procession halted the cheers were renewed; as the music of the screnade ceased the cheers became more wild and tumultuous; as General McClellan showed himself on the balcony still more deafening rounds of cheers rose from those myriad throats, and as he closed his speech the cheers reached the acme of tumultuous enthusiasm. While the procession passed in review the enthusiasm was kept up. It came in with the procession's flood: it only departed with its ebb.

### ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY IN WALL STREET.

robberies, and was yesterday the scene of another of those cool operations, startling alike in their conceplatest previous efforts in this direction of the profar as have been learned, are as follows:—About noon Mr. Dater, of the firm of Philip Dater & Co., No. 113 Wall street, sent a boy to a bank for a box containing \$10,000 in bonds. When the boy returned, bringing the box with him, as he entered the store a stranger, of gentlemanly seeming, came in with him and asked permission to look at the directory. He was shown to a deak in the centre of the room, where the directory lay; and while looking over it Mr. Dater approached, and taking the bonds, five-twenties, two of the denomination of \$500 and nine for \$1,000 each, out of the box, placed them in one of the drawers of the desk and shortly after left the office, the stranger almost immediately following him. The latter, however, in a few moments returned, and, apologizing for so doing, said he had forgotten to copy the address he required, and could he again look at the directory? Certainly, was responded, and a motion towards the desk accompanying the spoken permission, the gentlemanly appearing man proceeded as before to the desk. No notice was taken of his movements while there, the clerks who had seen him in conversation with Mr. Dater having no suspicion that he could be other than what he seemed, and after a few moments, he a second time left the office, walking out with an easy, nonchalant air, as though relieved at the satisfactory conclusion of some little matter which had but slightly exercised his mind. He was not long gone when Mr. Dater returned, and going at once to the drawer where he had left the bonds, upon opening it discovered that they had disappeared. Inquiry, of course, followed, and the later movements of the gentlemanly appearing man being related to him the conclusion was naturally reached that the stranger was a thief, and while the second time turning over the leaves of the directory with one hand managed to extract the bonds from the drawer with the ofher. Moral—Instruct clerks to keep attentive eyes upon gentlemanly appearing men who ask to see the directory.

It is a little singular

We (says a Hong Kong paper) have been endeavor

The whole of China has been divided into twenty-four Catholic missions, directed by nineteen bishops and five prefects apostolic of different nationalities, viz., Italian, French, Spanish and Be'gian. Each bishop has under him not less than four European missionaries, and some of them have upwards of twenty. Each mission is divided into so many districts, according to the number of European missionaries.

aries.

The number of Christians varies in each mission from two thousand, which is the lowest number, up to ten thousand.

Otleges.—In each mission a college for natives is kept, where they are taught Latin, philosophy and theology. There are also schools and orphanages, which abound in every mission. The most important is the college kept by the Germans and italiane of Si-ka-wi, distant from Shanghae three or four miles. There are nearly three hundred pupils, who are taught trades, painting, drawing and Chinese literature, and several of them are sent up to Pekin to take the degrees.

Printing.—In several of the missions there is a printing office directed by the missions there is a printing office directed by the missions there is a printing office directed by the missions there is a printing office directed by the missions there is a printing office directed by the missions there is a printing office directed by the missions there is a printing office directed by the missions there is a printing office directed by the missions, there is a printing office directed by the missions there is a printing office directed by the missions, there is a printing office directed by the missions, there is a printing office directed by the missions, there is a printing office directed by the missions are kept as classics by the Chinese. Several parts of the directed with explanatory notes to adapt them to the

logical books, which, as far as regards the idioms, are kept as classics by the Chinese. Several parts of the bible have been translated into Chinese, but always with explanatory notes to adapt them to the maives' mental capacity, with a dictionary in Latin and Mandarin. A new one has been printed at Paris in Chinese and French by a French missionary. Different maps of China are printed at Naples, in Italy, under the Italian missionary in the Chinese College; and a map of the See-non district, near Hong Kong, has been printed at Leipsic, having been drawn by an Italian missionary.

Sisters of Charity in China.—They have eight establishments, viz:—One in Canton, where they direct an asylum for foundlings and orphans; two in Hong Kong, with an asylum for foundlings, day and boarding schools, and an orphanage; one in Ningpo, with orphanage; one in Shanghae, where they direct a hospital; one out of Shanghae, in the country, with an orphanage; one in Tentsin, where they have an orphanage, schools and hospital; one in Pekin, with hospital and orphanage. Two more are going to be opened this year, one in Hangkow, a branch of Italian Sisters in Hong Kong, and one in Han-chow, a branch from Pekin.

The twenty-four Catholic missions in China are:—I. Kwantung and Kuanfin. 2. Hong Kong, with the adjacent islands and part of the mainland. 3. Yunnan. 4. Ti-bet. 5. Kwei-cheou. 6. Szechuen, East. 7. Szechuen, West. 8. Szechuen, South. 9. Ho-nan. 10. Hu-pe. 11. Shan-si. 12. Hu-nan. 13. Klang-su. 19. Shen-si. 20. Shan-tung. 21. Fo-kien. 22. Corea. 23. Manchuria. 24. Mongolia.

curious document, purporting to be the late Cardinal d'Andrea's last will and testament. The following

NAPLES, April 12, 1868.

I trust very shortly, on the cessation of the ill-advised displeasure conceived against me by Pope Pins IX. for the frivolous reasons now notorious to the whole world, to be able to return to kome, my usual place of residence. Our difference is wholly unconnected with religious matters, being a mere question of punctilio.

whole world, to be able to return to Rome, my usual place of residence. Our difference is wholly unconnected with religious matters, being a mere question of punctilio.

It right were might the cause would be mine, but where might is right the victory is on the side of the Pope, who, during the severe illness with which I was afflicted, presumed to act as my physician, and because I chose rather to be guided by my medical advisers subjected me to a most discourteous, treacherous and immoral persecution. I distinguish between John Baptist Mastal and the Pontiff Pius; but the Pontiff, retaining the nature of Mastal, is liable to error; and, in fact, through natural infirmity the Pope has erred in childishly allowing himself to be the dupe of Cardinal James Antonelli, of Patrizl, an ignorant and ambitious ascetic and a mean souled courtier; and, lastly, by that notorious secundrel, Prospero Caterini, of Arnano, in the district of Acquapendente, province of Viterbo.

I am a bette Catholic than Pius IX., who at the commencement of his Pontificate, and afterwards, committed various acis not consistent with Catholicism.

In my present uncertainty whether I shall be able to revisit Rome I hereby make a rough draft of my will and testament, in the hope of being able to revise it by and by after maturer consideration.

I. In the first place, then, I appoint as my heir general my excellent and plous first born brother, the Marquis Francis Xavier d'Andrea.

(The following clauses, from the second to the seventh, refer to legacles to various friends, including Passaglia, Modesti, &c., and to relatives and servants of the testator.)

8. To certain charitable institutions in Rome I bequeath the sum prescribed by law whenever a will is made.

9. The plate and the sacred utensils belonging to my chapel are to be divided among various churches according to the note which I intend to prepare for this purpose. Should no note be found, a part is to be given to the chapel of St. Januarius, in Naplesnamely, the cnest of gilt-silver p